

FRONTISPIECE



Officer under Arms



Soldier under Arms



Order Arms



Fix Bayonet



Present Arms



Charge Bayonet

*Springguth. Sculp*

MANUAL EXERCISE

FRONTISPIECE



Officer under Arms



Soldier under Arms



Order Arms



Fix Bayonet



Present Arms



Charge Bayonet

*Springguth. Sculp*

MANUAL EXERCISE



K 36 British Ireland Col 4 F.F. d  
THE *Army*

# SOLDIER'S COMPANION;

CONTAINING

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

DRILL, MANUAL, AND PLATOON

EXERCISE,

AS COMMANDED BY HIS MAJESTY.

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THIS COUNTRY:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A few Observations on first forming a Military Corps.

ORNAMENTED

WITH FIGURES OF THE VARIOUS POSITIONS OF

*A Soldier under Arms.*

Respectfully dedicated to His Royal Highness the

**DUKE OF YORK,**

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY, &c.

---

L O N D O N :

P R I N T E D A T T H E

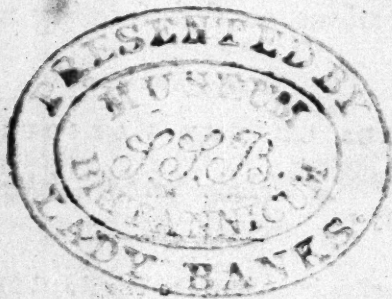
*Minerva-Press,*

LEADENHALL-STREET;

And sold by SCATCHERD, Paternoster-Row; MILLER, Bond-Street;  
and RICHARDSON, Royal-Exchange.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

[Entered at Stationers'-Hall.]





---

## General Observations.

---

### DRESS

**T**O be as cheap and simple as possible; red, blue, or green, with or without black cuffs and collars, the flaps to hook back for the time they are on duty.

In order to distinguish them, the plate for the belt may have a circle with the name of the place, as under.



### HAIR.

To be cut and dressed as much alike as possible.

### MEETINGS

To be at the most convenient times and situations not to interfere with other engagements.

B

FORMING

FORMING.

To be in some retired situation for all the first meetings, and not to admit any idle spectators.

SQUADS.

To be selected as they come forward at the drill, and afterwards to be formed into companies.

SERJEANTS AND CORPORALS

To be procured from some well-disciplined regiments.

DRUMS AND FIFES

To be trained to the duty for which they may be instructed by some experienced drummers.

SILENCE AND REGULARITY.

The utmost silence to be preserved, and instructions to be given in the most regular and orderly manner. The greatest attention should be paid to this article.

OFFICERS.

To be appointed as soon as the companies are formed, and forward in their exercise; and the greatest care and circumspection to be made in their choice and appointment.

CLEANLINESS.

This to be particularly attended to. No man to be suffered to go under arms but who is complete in this respect.

UNANIMITY.

The utmost to prevail—no disputes of any sort, or on any pretence to be allowed—and no idle distinction to any that serve;—at this time of general armament, every individual is to be applauded, who will come forward to serve his

KING, COUNTRY, AND CONSTITUTION.

---

*The above subject to any alteration which may be approved.*





## THE DRILL.

**R**ECRUITS, on joining a regiment, are taught to hold themselves perfectly upright, neither turning to the right or left, the shoulders square and kept back, the belly rather drawn in, and the breast advanced, so that the body may stand on the feet with firmness; the arms hang near the body, the flat of the hands touching the thighs, and the toes out, so that the feet form an angle of about 60 degrees.

### OF MARCHING.

Before a firelock is put into the recruit's hands, he must be taught the facings, standing at ease, and throwing his eyes to the right or left. As soon as he has learned those, he must be made to march, which, as General Saldern says, "is the most essential thing in the instruction of a soldier. He must know the different cadences and length of paces, so that he may not lose the step, except on very uneven and rough ground, or through want of strength. In marching, he will learn how to keep himself dressed in line without being told; and it is known by frequent exercise, a large body moves with as much facility and order as a small one, which constitutes the basis of the science."

No part of military duty is so essential as regular and uniform marching, either in slow or quick time. All

movements depend so much on it, that the greatest attention must be paid to it in forming the recruit.

In marching, the feet must not be raised too high from the ground, the knee to be straight, and the toe pointed down. In stepping off, when the word march is given, the left foot must be thrown well out, in a step of thirty inches, and the succeeding ones the same. The feet must always be placed firm on the ground from the toe to the heel. When ordered to *halt*, the foot which is in the air must take the usual step forward, and the other be brought up to it.

It is necessary sometimes to lengthen or shorten the step; the former is done by stepping 32 inches or more, and the latter by bringing the lifted foot no farther than the ball of the toe of the other.

*Ordinary time*, consisting of 75 steps in a minute, is used for all parade manœuvres, advancing or retreating in line, marching in column, or echellon.

*Quick time*, in which there are 108 steps in a minute, by which the distance of 270 feet is gained in that space of time. All filing of divisions from line into column, or from column into line, are done in this time.

*A quicker time* of 120 steps, gains 300 feet in a minute. This time is used in wheelings to the front, doubling up of divisions, increasing or diminishing the front division in column.

In giving the word of command to *march*, that word given singly means *ordinary time*, but when it is intended for quick time, it must be expressed in those words.

When it is necessary to alter the time of marching, it must be done from the *halt*, and the new step taken up at the next word of command.

The *lock step*, as it was called by the late Lord Heathfield (who introduced it into the garrison of Gibraltar), and by General Saldern the *deploy step*, is practised when a battalion is marching in file or close column. The whole step off together, the heel of one foot coming to the joint of the great toe of the other foot, constantly preserving the same distance, each front rank man looking those before him in the neck, and the rear ranks dressing by their file leaders. In ever so large a body of men, the  
rear



rear of the line gains ground at the same time as the front, by the use of this step.

The *side step* is a very useful one, particularly if the battalion, or a company, loses ground in wheeling into line. On the caution being given to *close to the right*, if the break is there, each man lifts his right foot, and moves it on the word *march*, about 12 or 15 inches to the right, drawing his left after it till the heels touch, and so on till the break is closed, and the word *halt* is given. While marching in this manner, the knees must not be bent, and the head turned a little to the side which is to be closed to, care being taken to preserve the files exact. The same mode is followed in closing to the left by the left foot, and inclination of the head to that side. This step is done in *ordinary time*.

The *back step* is likewise performed in *ordinary time*, each step being 30 inches. On the caution *step back* being given, the body must be kept up, the shoulders square to the front, and at *march*, the toe of the lifted foot lightly touches the ground, and the heel immediately placed firmly down. At *halt*, the foot in front must be brought square with the other.

The *oblique step* is a very useful one, as by it a body of men can incline either to right or left. As for example: If it is intended to incline to the right, each man must, when he raises the right foot, oblique half to the right, still preserving his body square; at the next step the left foot is thrown the usual distance, with this difference, that the heel comes in a line with the toe of the other foot. The shoulder must be well kept up in inclining to the left, and so *visa versa*.

The recruit must be practised in *stepping out*, *stepping short*, *marking time*, and *changing feet*.

*Stepping out* is sometimes necessary when the rear division of a column is to move up into line with the front ones, or the line is required to advance quickly. On the words *step out*, the steps must be lengthened to 33 inches, but without altering the time. It may be used either in *ordinary* or *quick time*.

If marching in *ordinary time*, and the words of command *step short* are given, the foot which is lifted up will take the usual distance, but the succeeding one must reach no farther than the ball of the toe. This step is used when a momentary obstacle presents itself to a battalion in line or column.

When marching in line, and any part of it advances beyond another, *marking time* till the part in the rear comes up is a necessary step. On the words *mark time*, the foot advanced finishes the pace, and each succeeding foot is the usual distance of 30 inches, but without gaining ground.

*Changing the feet* is useful when men lose the step; as for instance—if the right is lifted up instead of the left, at the words *change feet*, the advanced one completes its pace, and the ball of the other is brought quickly up to the right heel, which then makes another step forward, after which every succeeding step is right.

#### DRESSING.

The men must be taught to dress equally from either flank. When the word *dress* is given, they must remain perfectly steady till it is known the point they are to dress to; then the eyes are thrown that way with a small turn of the head, without any bend of the body. The lower part of the face of the second man should be seen by each man from himself. The company or battalion must always be dressed by the officer commanding from the flank to which the men are to dress, and upon this point beyond the distant one of the other.

Whenever the word *dress* is given, the men must do it at once, without shuffling; and in marching either by divisions or in line, they must preserve their dressing by the pivot man on the flank, who is answerable for all deviations.

The fourth or supernumerary rank must pay great attention to keeping up the rear ranks, as those will the front rank.



The files ought to cover correctly, and the men must not turn to the right or left, but each preserve his own space to move in without crowding.

#### WHEELING.

Wheelings are made either *to the right or left, on the right or left backwards, and right or left about.*

When a battalion in line is ordered to form column, the right in front by wheeling backward, the wheel is made on the left; and when the left is to be the front, the wheel is made on the right. In wheeling forward into column, the proper pivot flank is the wheeling one.

The flank man in all wheelings forward faces outwards from his division, but in wheeling backward he faces inwards to his division.

The words of command are in wheeling *forward, to the right, or to the left wheel.* In wheeling backward, it must be, *on the right or left backward wheel, march.*

In common wheelings a quarter of a circle is described, which when completed, brings the wheeling body in an exact line with the pivot man, placed for that purpose.

Great care must be taken in wheeling rather to incline towards the pivot, than to the other flank. The files must just touch, and the heads of the men be turned towards the outward man, but on the word *halt*, they must be brought to their proper position.

The same number of steps must be taken by all, those nearest the pivot making them shorter than those who are nearest the outward flank. Wheelings in general are made in *quick time.*

In *wheeling backward*, the whole step back, dressing by the outward wheeling man. The rear ranks keep the usual distance of one pace from each other. *Wheeling backward* is preferable to forward, as it is made on the pivot flank, and although the divisions should be unequal, yet these flanks cover, which is not the case when made forward.

In *wheeling forward* into column from line, the pivot flank is the wheeling one, and the contrary if backward.

If a column breaks to the right, the left flank man fronts when the divisions begin to wheel up, and the

basis being on the right, the dressing must be from thence, and the soldiers look to the right. When it breaks to the left, the contrary is done. The officers commanding divisions must shift from right to left.

All wheelings by companies or smaller divisions from battalion when halted in line, into open column, are best done *backward*, if the division does not exceed 16 or 18 file; should it be stronger, or in very uneven ground, it may be *faced about, halted and fronted*.

In *wheeling from open column into line*, it is always *forward*.

When the wheeling is by files, no ground must be lost, but the pivot men of each successively turn short round, while the coverers in the rear ranks by taking large steps preserve a proper situation.

If a battalion is in a column of march, and it is necessary to make a small wheel of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a circle, it is done by the words *right* or *left shoulder forward*, which when given, each man brings forward the ordered shoulder, and the whole soon assumes the new direction, after which on the word *forward*, the column moves on.

The men must be taught wheeling with and without arms, in a single rank from the *halt*, on the march, on a moveable pivot, and likewise in two or three ranks.



## THE MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISE.



### *Position of the Soldier under Arms.*

**A**N equal squareness of shoulders and body to the front, is the first and great principle of the position of a soldier:—his heels must be in a line and closed:—his knees straight without stiffness:—his toes turned out, so that his feet may form an angle of about 60 degrees:—his arms hang



hang near the body, but not stiff; the flat of his hand and little finger touching the thigh, and his thumbs as far back as the seams of his breeches:—his elbows and shoulders are to be kept back:—the belly rather drawn in; and his breast advanced, but without constraint:—his body to be upright, but inclining rather forwards, so that the weight of it may bear chiefly on the fore part of his feet:—his head to be erect; and neither turned to the right nor to the left; his eyes alone will be glanced to the right.

The body of a soldier being in this position, the firelock is to be placed in his left hand, against the shoulder; his wrist to be a little turned out; the thumb alone to appear in front; his four fingers to be under the butt; and the left elbow to be rather bent inwards, so as not to be separated from the body, or to be more backward or forward than the right one:—his firelock must rest full on the hand, not on the end of his fingers; and be carried in such a manner as not to raise, advance, or keep back one shoulder more than the other; the butt must therefore be forward, and as low as can be permitted without constraint; the fore part a very little before the front of the thigh; and the hind part of it pressed by the wrist against the thigh:—it must be kept steady and firm before the hollow of the shoulder; should it be drawn back, or carried too high, the one shoulder would be advanced, the other kept back, and the upper part of the body would be distorted and not square with respect to the limbs.

## MANUAL EXERCISE.

<i>Words of Command.</i>	<i>EXPLANATION. Order Arms.</i>	<i>Number of Motions.</i>
1st.	Bring the firelock to the trail in 2 motions as usual, seizing it at the 1st at the lower loop, just above the swell; at the (2d) bring it down to the right side, the butt within two inches of the ground; at the	1st. 2d.
		(3) drop

(3) drop the butt on the ground, placing the muzzle against the hollow of the right shoulder, and the hand flat upon the sling. 3d.

2d. *Fix Bayonets.*

At the word *fix*, place the thumb of the right hand as quick as possible behind the barrel, taking a gripe of the firelock; as soon as the word of command is fully out, push the firelock a little forward, at the same time drawing out the bayonet with the left hand, and fixing it with the utmost celerity:—the instant this is done, return, as quick as possible to the *order* as above described, and stand perfectly steady. 4th.

3d. *Shoulder Arms.*

As soon as the word *shoulder* is given, take a gripe of the firelock with the right hand, as in fixing bayonets, and at the last word, *arms*, the firelock must be thrown with the right hand in one motion, and with as little appearance of effort as possible, into its proper position on the left shoulder;—the hand crosses the body in so doing, but must instantly be withdrawn. 5th.

4th. *Present Arms.*

1st. Seize the firelock, with the right hand, under the guard, turning the lock to the front, but without moving it from the shoulder. 6th.

2d. Bring it to the *poize*, seizing it with the left hand, the fingers extending along the sling, the wrist upon the guard, and the point of the left thumb of equal height with the eyes, 7th.

3d. Bring down the firelock with a quick motion, as low as the right hand will admit without constraint, drawing back 8th.



back the right foot at the same instant, so that the hollow of it may touch the left heel.—The firelock in this position is to be totally supported in the left hand—the body to rest entirely on the left foot—both knees to be straight.

5th.

*Shoulder Arms.*

1st. By a turn of the right wrist bring the firelock to its proper position on the shoulder, as described above, the left hand grasping the butt: (2d) quit the right hand, bringing it briskly down to its place by the side.

9th.

10th.

6th.

*Charge Bayonets.*

1st. At one motion throw the firelock from the shoulder across the body, to a low diagonal recover, a position known in many regiments by the name *porting arms*, or *preparing for the charge*, in which the lock is to be turned to the front, and at the height of the breast, the muzzle slanting upwards, so that the barrel may cross opposite the point of the left shoulder, with the butt proportionally depressed; the right hand grasps the small of the butt, and the left holds the piece at the swell, close to the lower pipe, the thumbs of both hands pointing towards the muzzle.

11th.

2d. Make a half face to the right, and bring down the firelock to nearly a horizontal position, with the muzzle inclining a little upwards, and the right wrist resting against the hollow of the thigh, just below the hip.

12th.

N. B. The first motion of the *charge* is the position which the soldier will, either from the shoulder, or after firing, take, in order to advance on an enemy, whom it is

is

is intended to attack with fixed bayonet; and the word of command for that purpose is '*prepare to charge.*' The second position of the charge is that which the front rank takes when arrived at a few yards distance only from the body to be attacked. The first motion of the *charge* is also that which sentries are to take, when challenging any persons who approach their posts,

7th.

*Shoulder Arms.*

1st. Face to the front, and throw up the 13th, piece into its position on the shoulder, by a turn of the right wrist, instantly grasping the butt, as above described with the left hand.

2d. Quit the firelock briskly with the 14th, right hand, bringing it to its proper place by the side.

The men must be taught likewise to *support arms* at three motions, throwing the first and second nearly into one; at the first motion they seize the small of the butt under the lock with the right hand, bringing the butt in front of the groin, and keeping the lock somewhat turned out; at the second they bring the left arm under the cock; at the third they quit the right hand. In *carrying arms* from the *support*, the motions are exactly reversed.

In marching any distance, or in standing at ease, when supported, the men are allowed to bring their right hand across the body, to the small of the butt, which latter must, in that case, be thrown still more forward; the fingers of the left hand being uppermost, must be placed between the body and the right elbow; the right hands are to be instantly removed, when the division *halts*, or is ordered to *dress by the right*.

The



*Time.*

The motions in the manual exercise will, in future, be performed slower than heretofore, leaving three seconds between each motion, except that of *fixed bayonets*, in which a longer time must be given.

The manual is not to be executed by one word, or signal, but each separate word of command is to be given by the officer who commands the body performing it.

In regard to the motions of *securing*, *grounding*, and *trailing*, as well as those of *piling*, &c. it will be sufficient for the soldiers to be taught to perform them in the most convenient and quickest method. *Returning bayonets* is to be done from the *order*, in the same manner as *fixing* them.

The *manual* and *platoon exercise*, will no longer make a regular part of a review, but will only be gone through when particularly called for by the reviewing General.

The *platoon exercise* is always to be done with ranks closed, except at the drill.

*Sentries.*

Sentries posted with shouldered arms, are permitted afterwards to *support*, but not to *slope* them—On the approach of an officer, they immediately *carry* their arms, and put themselves into their proper position, which is not to be done at the instant he passes, but by the time he is within twenty yards of their post, so that they may be perfectly steady before he comes up. If a field officer, which is to be known by his two epaulettes, he is to *present arms*.

*Corporals.*

Corporals marching with reliefs, or commanding detachments or divisions, will  
carry

carry their arms *advanced*, as at present; for which purpose a soldier when promoted to that rank, must be taught the position of *advanced arms*.

## PLATOON EXERCISE.

*The several Motions as taught at the Drill explained.*

### 1st. *Make ready.*

As usual, bringing the firelock to the *recover*, and instantly cocking.

### 2d. *Present.*

1st. Slip the left hand along the sling as far as the swell of the firelock, and bring the piece down to the *present*, stepping back about six inches to the rear with the right foot.

### 3d. *Fire.*

After firing, drop the firelock briskly to the *priming* position.

### 2d. *Half cock.*

### 4th. *Handle Cartridge.*

1st. Draw the cartridge from the pouch.

2d. Bring it to the mouth, holding it between the fore finger and thumb, and bite off the top of it.

### 5th. *Prime.*

1st. Shake some powder into the pan.

2d. Shut the pan with the three last fingers.

3d. Seize the small of the butt with the above three fingers.

### 6th. *Load.*

1st. Face to the left on both heels, so that the right toe may point directly to the front, and the body be a very little faced to the left, bringing at the same time the firelock round to the left side, without sinking it. It should, in this





Make Ready



Present - Fire



Handle Cartridge



Prime



Load



Draw Ramrods

*Springguth. Sculp*

# PLATOON EXERCISE

THE  
OF  
AND  
THE  
THE

5

THE  
THE  
THE

THE  
THE  
THE

THE  
THE  
THE

THE  
THE  
THE

THE  
THE  
THE

THE  
THE  
THE

THE  
THE  
THE

THE  
THE  
THE



this momentary position, be almost perpendicular, (having the muzzle only a small degree brought forward), and as soon as it is steady there, it must instantly be forced down within two inches of the ground, the butt nearly opposite to the left heel, and the firelock itself somewhat sloped, and directly to the front; the right hand at the same instant catches the muzzle in order to steady it.

2. Shake the powder into the barrel, putting in after it the paper and ball.

3d. Seize the top of the ramrod with the fore finger and thumb.

#### 7th. *Draw Ramrods.*

1st. Force the ramrod half out, and seize it back handed, exactly in the middle.

2d. Draw it entirely out, and turning it with the whole hand and arm extended from you, put it one inch into the barrel.

#### 8th. *Ram down Cartridge.*

1st. Push the ramrod down, holding it as before, exactly in the middle, till the hand touches the muzzle.

2d. Slip the fore-finger and thumb to the upper end, without letting the ramrod fall further into the barrel.

3d. Push the cartridge well down to the bottom.

4th. Strike it two very quick strokes with the ramrod.

#### 9th. *Return Ramrods.*

1st. Draw the ramrod half out, catching it backhanded.

2d. Draw it entirely out, turning it very briskly from you, with the arm extended, and put it into the loops, forcing it as quick as possible to the bottom; then face to the proper front, the finger and thumb of the right hand holding the ramrod, as in the position immediately previous to drawing it, and the butt raised two inches from the ground.

#### 10th. *Shoulder Arms.*

Strike the top of the muzzle smartly with the right hand, in order to fix the bayonet and ramrod more firmly,  
and

and at the same time throw it nimbly up, at one motion, to the shoulder.

N. B. Though the butts are not to come to the ground in casting about, as accidents may happen from it, yet they are permitted, while loading, to be so rested; but it must be done without noise, and in a manner imperceptible in the front.

## PRIMING AND LOADING QUICK.

### *Prime and Load.*

1st. Bring the firelock down in one brisk motion to the priming position, the thumb of the right hand placed against the pan cover, or steel; the fingers clenched; and the elbow a little turned out, so that the wrist may be clear of the cock.

2d. Open the pan, by throwing up the steel, with a strong motion of the right arm, turning the elbow in, and keeping the firelock steady in the left hand.

3d. Bring your hand round to the pouch, and draw out the cartridge.

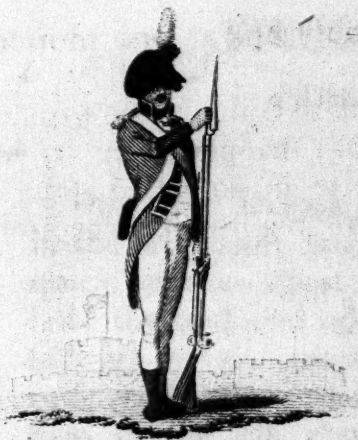
The rest as above described, excepting that in the quick loading, all the motions are to be done with as much dispatch as possible; the soldiers taking their time from the flugel man in front, for *casting over and shouldering only*.

### *Priming Position.*

In firing three deep, the priming position for the front rank is the height of the waistband of the breeches; for the centre rank about the middle of the stomach; and for the rear rank close to the breast: the firelock in all these positions is to be kept perfectly horizontal.

FIRING

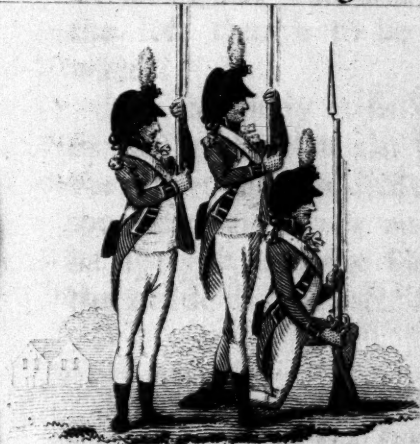




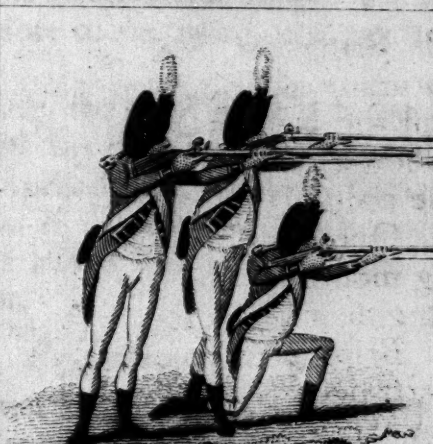
Ram down Cartridge



Return Ramrods



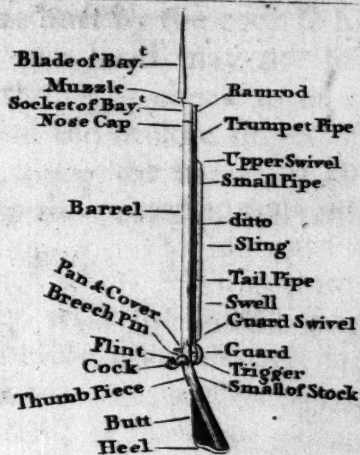
Three Ranks - Make Ready



Three Ranks - Present - Fire



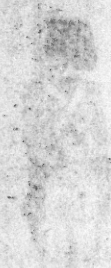
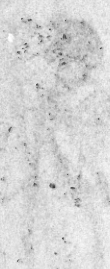
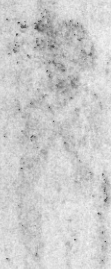
Supporting Arms



Firelock described

*Springguth. Sculp*

## PLATOON EXERCISE



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses in various cities and states.

RECEIVED MAY 23 1964



## FIRING IN EACH RANK.

## FRONT RANK KNEELING.

*Make Ready.*

Bring the firelock briskly up to the recover, catching it in the left hand; and, without stopping, sink down with a quick motion upon the right knee, keeping the left foot fast, the butt-end of the firelock, at the same moment, falling upon the ground; then cock, and instantly seize the cock and steel together in the right hand, holding the piece firm in the left, about the middle of that part which is between the lock and the swell of the stock: the point of the left thumb to be close to the swell, and pointing upwards.

As the body is sinking, the right knee is to be thrown so far back, that the left leg may be right up and down, the right foot a little turned out, the body straight, and the head as much up as if shouldered; the firelock must be upright, and the butt about four inches to the right of the inside of the left foot.

*Present.*

Bring the firelock down firmly to the *present*, by sliding the left hand to the full extent of the arm, along the sling, without letting the motion tell; the right hand at the same time springing up the butt by the cock so high against the right shoulder, that the head may not be too much lowered in taking aim; the right cheek to be close to the butt; the left eye shut, and the middle finger of the right hand on the trigger, look along the barrel, with the right eye from the breech-pin to the muzzle, and remain steady.

*Fire.*

Pull the trigger strong with the middle finger, and as soon as fired, spring up nimbly upon the left leg, keeping the body erect, and the left foot fast, and bringing the right heel to the hollow of the left; at the same instant drop the firelock to the priming position, the height of the waistband of the breeches; *half cock, handle cartridge*, and go on with the loading motions, as before described.

## CENTER RANK.

*Make Ready.*

Spring the firelock briskly to the *recover*; as soon as the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, raise the right elbow a little, placing the thumb of that hand upon the cock, with the fingers open on the plate of the lock, and then, as quick as possible, cock the piece, by dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the thumb, step at the same time with the right foot a moderate pace to the right, and keeping the left fast, seize the small of the butt with the right hand: the piece must be held in this position perpendicular, and opposite the left side of the face, the butt close to the breast, but not pressed, the body straight, and full to the front, and the head erect.

*Present.*

As in the foregoing explanation for the front rank.

*Fire.*

Pull the trigger strong with the middle finger, and, as soon as fired, bring the firelock to the priming position, about the height of the stomach; the rest, as in explanation of *priming* and *loading*—with this difference only, that the left foot is to be drawn up to the right at the same time that the firelock is brought down to the priming position; and that, immediately after the firelock is thrown up to the shoulder, the men spring to the left again, and cover their file leaders.

## REAR RANK.

*Make Ready.*

Recover and cock as before directed for the center rank; and as the firelock is brought to the recover, step briskly to the right a full pace, at the same time placing the left heel about six inches before the point of the right foot; the body to be kept straight, and as square to the front as possible.

*Present.*

As in explanation for the center rank.

*Fire*



*Fire.*

As in explanation for the center rank, remembering only the difference of the priming position for this rank, as before described; after filing and shouldering, the men step as the center rank does.

In firing with the front rank *standing*, that rank makes ready, &c. as specified in the article relative to the *platoon exercise*.

*Cautions to Officers.*

In giving words of command, as well in as out of the ranks, officers are to stand perfectly steady, and in their proper position; their swords held firmly in the full of the right hand, with the upper part of the blade resting against the shoulder, the right wrist against the hip, and the elbow drawn back.

## FIRING BY PLATOONS.

The officers, instead of giving the words *platoon, make ready, present, fire*, are to pronounce the words short, as for instance, *toon, ready, psent, fire*.

In firing by platoons, or divisions, the officers commanding them are to step out one pace on the close of the *preparative*, and face to the left towards their men; they there stand perfectly steady till the last part of the *general*, when they step back again into their proper intervals, all at the same time.—After a division has fired, the right hand man of it steps out one pace, in front of the officer but still keeping his own proper front, and gives the time for *casting about* and *shouldering*, after which he falls back again into his place in the front rank.

The flugel man of a battalion is also to keep his front in giving the time of exercise.

In firing by grand divisions, the center officer falls back on the *preparative*, into the fourth rank, and is replaced by the covering serjeant.

## STREET FIRING.

## ADVANCING

By companies, who are to *halt, present, and fire*, afterwards wheel by sub-divisions outwards, and load in the flanks, and when the companies which precede them are passed, face inwards, and march in quick time to the center, *halt, front, and march*.

## RETREATING

By companies, on their own ground *present and fire*, when they recover arms, and face outwards by files, and march down to flanks to wheel round a serjeant who will be placed as a pivot, and form in the rear.

## INSTRUCTIONS

## FOR PERFORMING THE

## MANŒUVRES AT A REVIEW.

I. *Close Column in the Rear of the Right Company.*

THE commanding officer gives the caution that *the battalion will form close column in rear of the right company*; that company stands fast, *remaining companies to the right face*, on which the heads of companies disengage themselves by moving a few steps to the right, when they face. The officers commanding companies with their covering serjeants, post themselves at the head of files, and on the words *quick march*, they lead till they come near the company to be formed on, when the serjeants move forward to mark the situation of their companies in the perpendicular of the front of the column. The officers fall out, and allow the companies to pass the serjeant; and as soon as the left hand files are in with the serjeants, each officer *halts, fronts, and dresses* his company. Care must be taken to preserve one pace between the rear rank of the preceding



ceding company and the front of the succeeding one. The left being the pivot flank of companies; the officers post themselves on it, covering exactly those in front.

The column is then ordered to *form column of grand divisions; left companies left face, quick march.* The officers commanding these companies step aside to observe when the rear files are clear of the standing companies; and when they are, they *halt, front, and dress* their own, after which they order them to *march, halt, and dress* with those on their right. The officers commanding the right companies are on the right; and those of the left companies on the left of grand divisions.

The commanding officer cautions the *column* that it is to *take close order*, and on the word *march*, each grand division is halted and dressed when within one pace of the preceding one, by the officer on the right.

The *column* is then ordered to *take ground to the right, and on the march deploy on the rear grand division. Column right face, quick march.* It marches 20 or 30 paces. *Rear grand division, halt, front.* A serjeant of this division steps out to the left flank of the front division, where he remains to mark the situation where the rear grand division is to be marched up to. The commanding officer halts and fronts all grand divisions when clear of each other, taking care that no interval is between them. The officers on the right of grand divisions give the word of command for each to march, and those on the left halt and dress them by the camp colours on the right flank. The former assist in the dressing, and, when finished, the latter shift to the right of their respective companies. The rear grand division being the standing one, the others are marched up, and dressed by it.

## II. *Close Column in Front of the Left Company.*

This is done in a similar manner with the preceding. The companies are *faced to the left*, and formed into *column*, afterward *close column of grand divisions*, and then ordered to *take ground to the left, and on the march deploy on the front grand division*, which the commanding officer *halts and fronts*. The rear ones, when disengaged from

those in their front, are *halted* and *fronted* by him, and *marched* into line by the officers on the left flank, but *halted* and *dressed* by those on the right. The former then shift to the right of their companies.

### III. *Close Column on a Central Company facing to the Rear.*

A caution being given that the *battalion* is to form *column on the right center company facing to the rear*, that company is ordered to *face to the right*, and *counter-march to the right* in *quick time*, it is *halted* and *fronted* by its own officer. The remaining companies are then *faced outwards* and *counter-marched to the left*, so as to form close column, each being *halted* and *fronted* by its respective officer. Those on the left wing should halt upon the pivot, which is generally marked by a serjeant; each officer will let his company or division pass him till the rear file arrives on the ground; he will then give the words, *halt, front, dress*.

Those officers on the right wing, as they will lead by the right of companies, will march directly up to the pivot flank, and *halt, front, and dress*, as soon as they arrive there: the officers will then remain on that flank.

The *column* is then *faced to the left*, and the *left companies* ordered to *lead out* in *quick time*; the whole is then *counter-marched to the left*, and *halted, fronted, and dressed*, by an officer of each division.

The *column* is then ordered to *deploy on the right center company*, which stands fast, the others receive the words of command, *outward face, quick march*, and as soon as those in the front and rear of it are clear, the officer commanding that company gives the word *march*, and halts and dresses it on his covering serjeant, who had previously stepped out in front of the column to mark the new point of formation for the line; he then shifts to the right of his company. The other companies are *halted* and *fronted* when clear of each other, and *marched, halted, and dressed* in line by their own officers, who move to the right flank of each, if not there already.

### IV. *Change of Position in open Column.*

The words of command, *companies on your left backward wheel*, being given by the commanding officer, the  
officers



officers of companies step out in the front of the center of each, and the left hand men face to the right, as they are the pivots on which the wheels are made; as soon as *quick march* is given, the companies step back, and are halted, and dressed in open column by their officers, who moved for that purpose to the left or pivot flank.

The column is ordered to *move forward, and on the march take a new alignment*. The adjutant places two camp colours in an oblique direction to the left, the nearest is the one where the leading company takes the new direction, the officer of which and the succeeding ones give the word *right shoulders forward*, which brings them into the new alignment by an half wheel. On three or four companies having wheeled into it, the column is *halted*, and the *remaining companies* ordered to *face to the right and march* till the left hand files of each are in a line with those of the leading companies; they are then *halted and fronted* by the commanding officer, the officers of each taking care that the pivots cover, and the ranks dress. A serjeant from every company sometimes steps out to mark the new alignment, but it is better done without them.

The column is then ordered to *the left wheel and form line*. Each company is halted and dressed by its own officer, by the camp colours on the left of the battalion.

#### V. Wings thrown back.

In order to throw the wings back, the commanding officer gives the following cautions and words of command—*the left company will on its left backward wheel four paces, and the remaining companies go to the right about, and wheel two paces to the right*. The covering serjeant of the left company falls out, and measures the given number of paces. *Left company four paces on the left backward wheel, quick march*. As soon as the company reaches the serjeant, he *halts* it, and the officer *dresses* it. *Remaining companies right about face. By companies two paces to the right wheel*; the covering serjeants mark the distance, and on *quick march*, the companies wheel, and are *halted and dressed* by their officers.

The remaining companies are then *marched* in echelon with their rear ranks in front. On the second company reaching the standing one, it is *halted and fronted*, the

officer having previously stepped forward three files within the latter, and dressing back his own by the camp colours on the right flank of the new line, after which he moves to the right. While dressing, the men turn their eyes to the officer on the left. The officers of the other companies form their's in the same manner.

#### VI. *Counter-March and Change of Position.*

The *battalion* being ordered to *wheel back into open column, the right in front*, the companies receive the caution to *counter-march by files*. *Right face* is then given, on which the officers commanding companies quit the pivot flank, and place themselves on the right of each.

The covering serjeants take the places quitted by the officers. At the word *march*, the officers wheel short round to the right, and are followed by the men, till the pivot front rank men are close to the covering serjeants who had remained to mark the situation of each company. The officers *halt, front and dress* their companies, and then take post on the right flank, which is the pivot. The column now stands facing to its former rear, with the left in front.

The column is marched forward 30 or 40 paces, and closed up on the head division, in order to form the solid square. On being *halted*, the commanding officer gives the caution, *form the square*, on which the companies in the front half of the column take one pace forward, the front company afterwards fall back one pace to the next company, and the two rear companies close up one and two paces to the company in front of them. An interval of two paces is likewise taken in the center of each company by the subdivisions moving to their right and left flanks. Two officers with their covering serjeants place themselves in the front and rear intervals, and the same number in each of the flank intervals. A serjeant is placed at each angle of the front and rear divisions. The remaining officers, serjeants, music, pioneers, &c. assemble behind the companies which are to form the flank face.

At the word of command, *outward face*, the two rear companies come to the right about, and four files on the flanks of all the center companies (if of 12 files each) face outward, dressing with each rank of the front and rear  
faces



faces. The fifth file, with the front rank man of the sixth file of all the center companies, on the words *quick march*, move up to the right and left to fill the flanks of the intervals of their own and the division before them. The remaining men are formed in the rear of their respective companies, so that the square is at least four deep in all its faces. The officers posted in the intervals command the four faces. The field officers and adjutants pass by the rear face into the center of the square, where the colours, supernumeraries, the music, &c. are assembled.

On the square being ordered to *prepare for firing*, the front rank all round about is, with arms sloping outwards. The officers in each face step back to the third rank, to allow their covering serjeants to kneel and slope their pikes in front. The commanding officer then gives the words of command, *commence independent firing*, on which the second and third ranks fire by files from the right of each face, as quick as they can, the remaining rear ranks form a reserve. The kneeling rank is ordered to fire and immediately rise with recovered arms, and *prime and load* standing. The serjeants fall back behind the officers who come to the front.

When the *square* is ordered to be reduced, the files that faced outward come to their proper front, those in the interval face about, and the men in the rear of their respective companies move into their original places.

At the words *quick march*, the front company takes one pace forward, and the two rear companies one and two paces forward, and then face about, the intervals in the center are closed up, and the officers, colours, serjeants, music, &c. move to their proper places.

The column in close order is then *marched* forward, and ordered to open from the rear. The rear company is *halted*, and as soon as the one before it has reached the proper wheeling distance, it is halted by the officer of the first or standing company, the third company by the second officer, and so on in succession till the column is opened out.

The commanding officer *halts* the column, and orders it to *change its front by the counter-march of companies from the rear to the front in ordinary time*. The divisions are *successively faced to the right*, and *marched in quick time*, and

and when clear of each other, the officers commanding *halt, front* and *march* them in ordinary time, till the column is entirely counter-marched.

The column moves on, and after being *halted*, it is ordered to *wheel to the right, and form line*.

#### VII. *Counter-March by Files on the Center of the Battalion.*

The intention of this manœuvre is to bring the battalion back to its original position.

The commanding officer gives the caution that *the battalion will counter-march from and on its center by files*.

The wings are then *faced inwards*, and a serjeant of each remains fronted to mark the flanks. Previous to the word *march*, the front files take three steps to the right, that the wings may be disengaged from each other, after which its whole on each file wheel up into the center successively. As each company has completed the counter-march, it is fronted and dressed by its officer.

#### VIII. *March in Open Column.*

The battalion is cautioned to *form open column* in rear of the left company, which stands fast, the remaining companies are *wheeled on their right backward*, and afterwards *faced to the left*; when ordered to march in *quick time*, they are led by their officers, who halt and front them, when in a perpendicular line (which the covering serjeants had marked) with the standing company. As soon as the third company has taken its place in the column, the head of it moves on in *ordinary time*, and the remaining companies follow, preserving the proper wheeling distance between each.

The column is ordered to *form subdivisions*, which is done by the rear ones obliquing to the right, the officer commanding each company leads the first subdivision, and the covering serjeant the second. On the commanding officer giving the words of command *form divisions*, the front subdivisions oblique to the right, and gain but little ground, till the left, after clearing the left flank of the right, move up and dress with, or by them. The officers return to the right flank which is the pivot.

The



The column is *halted*, pivots corrected, and ordered to *wheel to the right, and form line.*

### IX. Echelon Change of Position.

The battalion is ordered to *wheel on the right backward into column, the left in front.*

As an oblique alignment is wanted, the right center company is wheeled backward four paces, and the remaining companies six paces, which throws the whole in echelon. The leading or left companies are faced to the right about, and all the companies are then marched in echelon to form line on the right center company, which remains halted for that purpose. The leading companies only are *then* fronted, the right wing being already in its proper front.

In marching in echelon the officers are on the inward flanks of their companies, but shift to the right as soon as they have *halted*, and *dressed* them.

### X. A New Line taken up by the Echelon Movement.

This brings the battalion again to its proper front, and is done by the left companies wheeling to the *left four paces*, and the remaining companies *two paces*, after which the line is formed by the echelon march on the left company.

### XI. Change of Position.

The battalion is ordered to *face to the right*, and *marched* in file 50 or 60 paces in *ordinary time*. On the words of command *form open column of companies* on the march, the files making an half face; march up quickly to the left of their leading men, who still preserve the same step as before. On the column being formed, the officers move to the left flank, which is the pivot. The whole is then *halted*, pivots corrected, and *wheeled to the left into line*, except the light company which faces to the right, moves in file, and forms in the rear of the colours.

### XII. Retreat in Line.

The battalion is cautioned to retire, the commanding officer orders it *to the right about*, *marches* it in *ordinary time* 50 or 60 paces, then *halts* and *fronts* it. He then gives

gives the caution to *fire twice by companies from center to flanks*. On the *preparative*, the officers step out two paces in front of the right of companies, and on the drum finishing, the firing commences; when the *general* is beat, they fall back into the front rank.

The battalion is then cautioned to *retire by alternate companies*. The *right companies* are ordered to *the right about*, and *marched in ordinary time* about fifty paces, when they are *halted and fronted* by the commanding officer. In marching, these companies dress by the king's colour, which marches with them. A serjeant is advanced six paces in front, to lead the march. The *left companies* are then *faced about, marched 50 paces, halted, and fronted* in the same manner. The left companies dress by the regimental colour, and a serjeant advanced in front leads them.

The companies may fire previous to retreating. If drawn up in three ranks, the two front ranks fire standing, and the rear remains shouldered as a reserve. After firing they *shoulder arms, and prime and load* after they retire.

On having fired and retreated 250 paces, or to such a distance as may be thought necessary, the *left companies* are ordered to *dress by the others, and form line on the right companies*.

The light company is divided into four sections, taking post in the intervals of the first line, fire by files while the companies retreat, and then take post with the second line in the same manner.

When the line is formed of the whole, the light company resumes its post on the left.

The battalion is cautioned to *retire in line*, it is *faced to the right about, marched 50 paces, halted and fronted*.

#### XIII. *March to a Flank in Echelon.*

The battalion is ordered to *wheel by companies four paces to the right*, and *advance in ordinary time in echelon*. The whole moves on 250 paces, and is then ordered to *wheel back into line*. It then *marches forward 80 or 100 paces, halts and fires thrice by companies from flanks to center*.

#### XIV.



#### XIV. *Hollow Square and its Movements.*

The square is formed from the companies being thrown in echelon.

The commanding officer gives the caution, that *the battalion will form hollow square on the two center companies, and the remaining ones will wheel four paces backward on the right and left, the inward flanks to be the pivots. They are then faced to the right about, and marched in echelon to form the square, the officers halt, front, and dress* their companies in the four paces.

If the square is composed of the eight battalion companies, the grenadier and light companies are a reserve in the rear, ready to act as occasion may require.

But should ten companies be employed, *the 4th, 5th, and 6th companies* are ordered to *stand fast*, and the *remaining companies face inwards*, disengaging their heads to the rear. The colours and their covering serjeants fall back, while the 4th company closes to the left to fill up the vacancy. On the words *quick march*, the 7th, 8th, and light companies move to the rear of the 6th company, where they remain in open column, as do the 3d, 2d and 1st behind the 4th company, and the grenadiers place themselves between the light infantry and the 1st company. As soon as the three last mentioned companies close up to the 8th and 2d companies, and the 7th, 8th, 3d, and 2d wheel outwards, the square or oblong is complete. Should it be necessary to have the front rank of the grenadier, light infantry, and 1st companies faced outwards, it is done by counter-marching, otherwise the rear rank is in the front.

The field officer, adjutant, supernumerary officers, music, drummers, &c. are within the square.

The square may be marched either by the angles of the front face, the right or left faces, or the rear face.

*If by the left angle of the front face*, the two sides that compose that angle, stand fast, the other two face about, the commanding officer then orders the whole *by subdivisions to the right and left, half wheel, quick march*, so that they stand in echelon and parallel to each other, on the

the sides, and perpendicular to the intended movement. The officers commanding companies are on the inward flank of each subdivision, the colours behind the leading angle. The following words of command are then given, *by left angle of front face, march*. During the march, the officers must take great care to preserve the distances, for if not, when the square is ordered to be re-formed, crowding or a break will be the consequence. On the words, *halt, form square*, the subdivisions wheel back as they originally were, and the sides that faced inward, face outward.

When the square is *marched by the right face*, the colours move behind that face. The left comes to the right about, and the front and rear faces wheel up in subdivisions in open column. When marching, the subdivisions must preserve the proper distances, dressing by each other on the right and left. When *halted* and ordered to *form square*, the subdivisions wheel up, and the face which came to the right about, resumes its proper front.

The square when *marched by the rear face*, is done in a similar manner to the last.

When the square is ordered to *prepare for firing*, the front rank all round kneels with the arms sloping outwards. The center and rear ranks fire either by files or companies, beginning on the right. When the front rank fires, the men recover arms, rise up, and prime and load.

The *line* is then ordered to be *formed on the front face or center companies*. The commanding officer gives the words of command, *side and rear faces by companies, six paces to the right, and left wheel, quick march*. The officers *halt* their company. *Form line on the center companies, march*. The companies are *halted* and *dressed* as usual by their officers when in line.

When the line is ordered to form, the light company marches quickly, and forms in subdivisions, two deep, 10 or 15 paces in rear of the center companies.



XV. *Retiring in Line, and Filing to the Rear.*

The *battalion* receives the caution that it *will retire*, on which the directing serjeants face about, and move six paces beyond the rear rank, and halt. The *battalion* is then ordered to the *right about face*, and afterwards *march*. The light company moves quickly round by the flanks, and forms in the rear of the center, extending so as to cover it during the retreat, and following at the distance of 50 or 60 paces. After the *battalion* has marched 100 paces, it receives the caution to *retire by files from the proper right of companies*. At the words of command *pass companies by files*, the officers commanding them turn quickly to the left with their leading file, the rest following in succession. The heads of companies must observe the proper distance from each, and dress so that the line may not be broken or uneven, when ordered to form. The commanding officer orders the whole to *halt and front*. The *battalion* now stands in open column, the right in front. The companies are then *wheeled to the left up into line*.

When the column is ordered to *halt*, the light company passes quickly through it, and takes post 30 paces in the rear of the intended line.

XVI. *Advancing in Line, Filing and Charging to the Front.*

On the caution being given, that the *battalion* is to *advance*, the light company forms by extended files 30 paces before the center companies, and during the march, it preserves the same distance. After the line has marched 50 paces, it is *halted*.

The commanding officer gives a caution to *file from the right of companies*, and afterwards the words of command, *pass to the front*, the officers face to the right, and pass to the front; the commanding officer then *halts and fronts* them. The companies stand in open column, the left in front; after dressing the pivots, they are *wheeled to the right up into line*.

On

On the column halting, the light company passes through, and forms subdivisions in the rear of each flank.

The line is cautioned to *advance*, which it does 50 paces. The left wing of the battalion is ordered to *halt*. The right moves on 15 paces, is then *halted*, and ordered to *make ready, present, fire, and prime and load*. The left wing is ordered to *march*, and fire in the same manner, each wing advancing and firing twice. The two front ranks fire standing, and the rear rank remains shouldered as a reserve. But if the battalion is formed two deep, both ranks fire standing.

The subdivisions of the light company move forward with their respective wings.

The commanding officer generally fires one wing, and another field officer the other.

The left wing is ordered to *form on the right*. The line is then cautioned to *advance*; it is *halted* after marching 50 paces, and fires a volley, the front rank kneeling. It advances 20 paces, fires another volley, ports arms, moves forward 50 paces, and at the word *halt*, the front rank charges bayonets. The battalion is then ordered to *shoulder arms*, and *prime and load*, during which the light company moves behind the flanks, skirmish in the front, assemble, and fall in on the left of the whole.

#### XVII. Retreating in Line

The battalion is faced to the right about, and retires about 100 paces, when the commanding officer *halts* and *fronts* it.

The battalion retires by alternate wings, which is done in a similar manner to advancing by wings, with this difference, that the right wing is *halted*, and the left fires first.

Both wings fire twice in retreating.

The line is formed on the right wing, the battalion faces to the right about, retires 100 paces, *halts* and *fronts*.

The colours are divided when either advancing or retreating by wings. The king's on the inward flank of the right wing, and the regimental on that of the left wing. A directing serjeant advances before each.



XVIII. *Advancing in line.*

The *battalion* receives the caution to *advance in line*, after marching in ordinary time 100 paces, it is *halted*, and cautioned to *fire a volley obliquely* to the right, and afterwards another *obliquely to the left*, the front rank kneeling.

The *battalion* advances the same distance, halts, and fires two vollies to the front, after the last, the men *port arms, half cock, shut pans, and shoulder arms*.

The *rear ranks* receive the word of command to *take open order, quick march*, the officers come into the front. The *battalion* is cautioned to *advance*, the music plays on the word *march*. After marching 50 paces, the line is *halted, arms presented*, officers salute, music plays *God save the King*, and drummers beat a march. The commanding officer then orders *shoulder arms, rear ranks take close order, and march*, which finishes the review.

—●●●●—

NAMES OF THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE  
*ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS*

(See the Plate.)

ARMS.

Barrel	Rammer	Pan
Muzzle	Fire-loop	Feather-spring
Sight	Loop and Swivel	Roller
Touch-hole	Tail-pipe	Cear and spring
Breech	Guard and Swivel	Main-spring
Breech-pin	Trigger	Bayonet
Stock	Cock and Hammer	Socket
Butt	Lock&Lock-screws	Shank

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Pouch	Shoulder-belt	Scabbard-button
Pouch-flap	Cross-belt	Stopper
Cartridge-box	Bayonet-sabbard	Sling
Pouch-tin	Scabbard-hook	Hammer-stall

F I N I S.



